

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

REV. PRESIDENT FISK.

We had the pleasure of listening to an address of this eminent minister of the Church on Monday evening, 28th ult., in Forsyth street church, before an overflowing audience.

After a hymn of praise, the Rev. Dr. Bangs addressed the throne of grace, and the congregation united with him in the solemn thanksgiving offered to God for the safe return of our beloved brother from his tour in Europe, and for the hopes indulged of his future health and usefulness.

The motto chosen for the discourse was Isaiah, 21st chapter, 11th and 12th verses, "The burden of Dumah. He calleth to me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, The morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will inquire, inquire ye; return, come." After a suitable exposition of these words, Dr. Fisk presented a narrative of his visit to various transatlantic countries, interspersed with observations respecting their moral, religious, and political condition, and especially relating to the bearing of their several governments upon the interests of Christianity and education.

His remarks with respect to Great Britain and her immediate dependencies were very brief, on account, as was stated, of the direct and frequent communication, commercial and otherwise, by means of correspondence, newspapers, and periodicals, between this country and that, which rendered minute detail unnecessary. He alluded, however, to the lamentable declension of religion, which, to some extent, was acknowledged, and which is even feared would still be the result of the political conflict in which the Established Church and the Dissenters of all denominations are involved. How this conflict may terminate, seems difficult to predict. While it continues, it must be prejudicial to the cause of evangelical religion. Nevertheless, British Christians are doing much, more perhaps than all the world beside, for the promotion of Protestantism and Christianity. But Britain from the map of the world, and remote British Christians from the instrumentalities of truth and religion, and then would be extinguished one of the chief luminaries of Christendom. There are mighty minds at work there; and a great army of evangelical Christians, constrained by the love of Christ, are vigorously engaged in benevolent and religious efforts, which are astonishing the world by their extent, and confounding infidelity by their success.

He next spoke of Germany, where he found fulfilled in painful reality, what information from that country had led him to fear. A most revolting system of rationalism pervades those seats of religion and learning, once so orthodox, and where the light of the reformation burned so brightly. Evangelical piety has almost become extinct, and infidelity, in the form of Pantheism, has overspread the land. Still there are a few among the Christian ministry in Germany who have not defiled their garments, and in these, under God, rests the hope of the Church and the nation.

Switzerland seems to have participated in these spiritual calamities, and the moral desolations which follow in their train. Everywhere the influence of the reformation once reached the unsearchable riches of Christ, is almost overrun with error and heresy. But there is so much zeal and benevolence in the few faithful men of God who courageously withstand the overflowing tide of irreligion, as to furnish ground to hope for the regeneration of the land.

An interesting account was next given of the kingdom of Sardinia. Its geographical position was accurately and beautifully described. In this sovereignty a feeble Church, truly a little flock, exists, which has to contend with great persecution and suffering. Efforts to do good are met with powerful opposition from popery, to whose interests the kingdom is devoted. In Tuscany a similar state of things is found. The doctor here delighted the audience with a brief narrative of the zeal and persevering efforts of a pious lady, who, in attempting to establish "infant schools" in this principality, was greatly opposed by the grand duke, until, through the influence of public opinion, he withdrew his opposition. The integrity of this female, in re-opening her school as often as it was broken up, is truly remarkable. The duke and duchess were, at length, induced to visit the city where she taught, and witness an exhibition of her success and usefulness, on which occasion the latter was affected to tears, and the duke greatly interested, though he remarked to some one who stood by, in terms of approbation on the subject, "We must not forget that these schools are introduced by a heretic." This same lady has established similar schools in Florence, and though his highness still thinks "they ought to be watched," he uses no active means to put them down. It is a fact deserving special notice, that this Christian heroine has gone to Rome, resolved upon establishing an infant school, to inculcate the maxims of true religion and virtue in the walls of the eternal city; and little doubt of her success is entertained by those who have witnessed her patience and perseverance in Tuscany.

Many important facts were communicated in relation to Italy, particularly with respect to the idolatries of the Roman religion and popish intolerance, in which that country is bound. The particulars of an interview with his holiness Pope Gregory were related, in which were some novel points. And from the facts presented, it would seem that even in Rome, before the frowning Vatican, the truth of God had found a lodgment. There is an infant Protestant Church here, which, though their place of worship is outside the wall of the city, is nevertheless prospering to some extent. Cardinals have been obliged to publish and circulate tracts in Rome, to vindicate the claims of their religion against those of Protestantism. In this interview, the pope was pleased to express his admiration of the United States, especially because Roman Catholics enjoy here equal privileges with other churches. On being told that in this country there is no national church, and that all religious persuasions are alike tolerated, his holiness remarked, "True toleration consists in permitting every person to worship God according to his own views." And yet the Bible, as Dr. Fisk had the opportunity to observe, is included in the Index Expurgatorius, and closed with the heretical books whose circulation among the people is prohibited. This "Index" is posted up at all the custom houses and other public places for the government of the faithful.

The moral condition of France was alluded to in a manner calculated to awaken the deepest sympathy in behalf of that ill-fated country. Under the present government free toleration now exists there, and a national Protestant Church is organized, which is however unhappily divided and distracted by bigotry and heresy to a deplorable extent, and in consequence effects but little. There is, though, an evangelical association in France, composed of pious and devoted men, who are zealously laboring to diffuse vital godliness among the people. Several striking incidents were given, illustrative of the depravity and infidelity of the French people, in view of which the duty and obligation of missionary efforts among them were urged with power and effect. The Wesleyan Missionary Society have made a beginning with encouraging prospects, but their labors are circumscribed in consequence of their pressing calls from the East and West Indies, the British dependencies elsewhere. Much more ought to be done by British and American Christians to evangelize France.

But we have not the ability nor the space in our columns to do justice to the various topics introduced into this valuable address, replete as it was with instruction, abounding with facts and observations, many of which were new, all of them striking and important. After having read the productions of most of the foreign tourists who have given to us American public the result of their travels in Europe, we are persuaded that the religious statistics of the vari-

ous countries visited by Dr. Fisk, have never been more accurately ascertained, nor the moral and spiritual condition of Great Britain and the continent more thoroughly investigated than by this observing traveller. And we take pleasure in informing the public that the doctor will shortly publish a full account of his tour, with such observations as his cultivated mind enabled him to make on the scenes and circumstances that surrounded him, and which cannot fail to be a work of the greatest interest and value.

At the conclusion of the services, it was proposed that a subscription be opened for the endowment of the presidency of the Wesleyan University, the situation now held by Dr. Fisk, by raising the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose, to be denominated "the New-York endowment." Though this proposition was submitted to the audience at a late hour, several subscriptions of \$500 each, with some of smaller amount, were received. A respectable commencement toward accomplishing the laudable object was made, and the whole amount ought to be forthcoming from this city without difficulty. Rev. J. C. Green, the conference agent for the institution, will call upon its officers to accomplish which they may feel willing to contribute; and we earnestly commend the subject to the lovers of religion and science, as worthy their patronage and liberality. To Methodists especially we would make a direct appeal. While other denominations in this city and throughout the country are endowing their institutions in a liberal and becoming manner, and our churches, other than Wesleyan, are contributing to this work most nobly, will the Methodists of New York be wanting in efforts to aid the Wesleyan University? We hope not. So far as local preferences have a bearing upon a subject like this, ours would naturally find another direction. But we lose sight of this in view of considerations involving the interests of the Church at large. The Wesleyan University is a part of our beloved Methodism—a literary star of the first magnitude in her firmament, and we desire to see it light, unobscured by any embarrassment whatever, poured upon this institution is destined to perform a prominent part in training up the youth of our land to science and religion, to accomplish which its funds should be ample, and its endowment permanent.

As a token of the good will of our British brethren, they made, through Dr. Fisk, a donation to the University, amounting to about \$2000. The attention and respect which, we learn from various sources, were paid to our esteemed brother by the British conferences, and his personal acquaintance with his travels, are highly gratifying to his friends in this country, and creditable to himself. As the delegate of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, he demeaned himself with the dignity that became his station, while his talents as a minister of Christ, and his apostolic appearance and manners, won for him the respect and affection of his new associates. He returns to the United States unchanged, and with increased claims to the confidence and affectionate regard of his brethren. The same simplicity and meekness that characterized him before his visit, are still conspicuous. His intercourse with foreign nations has neither altered his habits nor religion. He made his tour in the character of a plain Methodist minister, and did not find that necessity which some have pleaded in justification for the ridiculous change in their external appearance, exhibited after a visit to foreign countries. We were particularly pleased to hear him say, that he returned to his own country with all his American feelings not only undiminished, but augmented by all he had seen abroad.

There was no part of the address to which we listened with more interest than when the distinguished speaker portrayed in glowing colors the dangers to which young men are exposed, particularly in the cities of Europe, in making a foreign tour. The effect can hardly be otherwise than disastrous in a moral point of view to those whose principles are not well guarded and defended by the sanctifying influence of pure religion. The United States, said Dr. Fisk, "I would be unwilling to subject his principles to so severe an ordeal," and yet multitudes of young men are annually ruined in their morals by this method of finishing their education, as it is called. His remarks on this topic struck us as both timely and judicious.

We are sure our readers, with ourselves, will await with solicitude Dr. Fisk's forthcoming book.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

HEBREW SERVITUDE.

BROTHER BROWN—You are aware of the many attempts made to justify slavery in the United States, by appeals to the sacred Scriptures. It has been supposed that the servitude of the heathen under the Jewish dispensation, affords not only an excuse, but a sufficient justification of slavery as it exists among us. A slight examination of this subject, will, however, convince all of the fallacy of a plea of justification, founded upon an example, which has hardly one point of similarity to the thing to be justified.

The following remarks of Miss Grimké, on the subject of the servitude of the heathen among the Jews, and especially on the delivery of the servant who had escaped from his master, are like the rest of her appeal, good, and will well repay the perusal. Will you publish the extract?

Yours &c. F. P. TRACY.

Dec. 8.

We come now to examine the case of those servants who were "of the heathen round about."—Were they left entirely unprotected by law? Horne, in speaking of the law, "Thou shalt not rule over him with rigor, but shalt fear thy God," remarks, "this law, Lev. xxv. 45, is true, speaks expressly of slaves who were of Hebrew descent; but as alien-born slaves were engrailed into the Hebrew Church by circumcision, there is no doubt but that it applied to all slaves;" if so, then we may reasonably suppose that the other protective laws extended to them also; and that the only difference between Hebrew and heathen servants lay in this, that the former served but six years unless he chose to remain longer, and were always freed at the death of their master, whereas the latter served until the year of Jubilee, though that might include a period of forty-nine years,—and were left from father to son.

There are however two other laws which I have not yet noticed. The one effectually prevented all involuntary servitude, and the other completely abolished Jewish servitude every fifty years. They were equally operative upon the heathen and the Hebrew. 1. "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates where he liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him." Deut. xxxiii. 15, 16.

2. "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you."—Deut. xxv. 10.

Here, then, we see that by this first law, the door of Freedom was opened wide to every servant who had any cause whatever for complaint; if he was unhappy with his master, all he had to do was to leave him, and no man had a right to deliver him back to him again, and not only so, but the absconded servant was to choose where he should live, and no Jew was permitted to oppress him. He left his master just as our Northern servants leave us; we have no power to compel them to remain with us, and no man has any right to oppress them; they go and dwell in any place where it chooseth them, and live just where they like. Is it so at the South? Is the poor runaway slave protected by law from the violence of that master whose oppression and cruelty has driven him from his plantation or his house? No! No! Even the free states of the North are compelled to deliver unto his master the servant that is escaped from his

master unto them. By human law, under the Christian Dispensation, in the nineteenth century, we are commanded to do what God more than three thousand years ago, under the Mosaic Dispensation, positively commanded the Jews not to do. In the wide domain even of free states, there is not one city of refuge for the poor runaway fugitive; not one spot upon which he can stand and say, I am a free man.—I am protected in my rights as a man, by the strong arm of the law; no! not one. How long the North will thus shake hands with the South in sin, I know not. How long she will stand by like the persecutor Saul, consenting unto the death of Stephen, and keeping the reinment of them that slew him, I know not; but one thing I do know, the guilt of the North is increasing in a tremendous ratio as light is pouring in upon her on the subject and the sin of slavery. As the sun of righteousness climbs higher and higher in the moral heavens, she will stand still more and more abashed as the query is thundered down into her ear, "Who hath required this at thy hand?" It will be found no excuse then that the Constitution of our country required that persons bound to service should be kept in the hands of their masters; no more excuse than was the reason which Adam assigned for eating the forbidden fruit. He was condemned and punished because he hearkened to the voice of his wife rather than to the command of his Maker; and we will assuredly be condemned and punished for obeying Man rather than God, if we do in speedy repent and bring forth from thence for repentance. Yes, are we not receiving chastisement even now?

But by the second of these laws a still more astonishing fact is disclosed. If the first effectually prevented all involuntary servitude, the last absolutely forbade even voluntary servitude being perpetual. On the great day of atonement, the Jubilee trumpet was sounded throughout the land of Judea, and Liberty was proclaimed to all the inhabitants thereof. I will not say that the servants' chains fell off, and their manacles were burst, for there is no evidence that Jewish servants ever felt the weight of iron chains, and collars, and handcuffs; but I do say that even the man who had voluntarily sold himself, and the heathen master had been to a Hebrew master, were set free, the one as well as the other. This law was evidently designed to prevent the oppression of the poor, and the possibility of such a thing as perpetual servitude existing among them.

Where, then, I would ask, is the warrant, the justification, or the palliation of American Slavery from Hebrew servitude? How many of the southern slaves would not be in bondage according to the law of Moses? Not one. You may observe that I have carefully avoided using the term slavery when speaking of Jewish servitude; and simply for this reason, that no such thing existed among that people; the word translated servant does not mean slave, it is the same that is applied to Abraham, to Moses, to Elisha and the prophets generally. Slavery then never existed among the Jews. I am a Jew, and I cannot but regard it as an aspersion on the character of Him who is "glorious in Holiness," for any one to assert that "God sanctioned, yea, commanded slavery under the old dispensation." I would fain fill my feeble voice to vindicate Jehovah's character from so foul a slander. If slaveholders are determined to hold slaves as long as they can, let them not dare to say that the God of mercy and of truth ever sanctioned such a system of cruelty and wrong. It is blasphemous against Him.

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1886.

TEXAS.

One of the most astonishing of the moral phenomena of the present day, is the sympathy so extensively prevalent in the Northern States, in behalf of the Texans, as they are called. Of all the causes which ever gave occasion to a part of a nation to take arms against the government, we consider those which gave rise to the resistance of these Texans, the most unjustifiable and unholy. The true object of the war is, in substance, this:—to procure the annexation of Texas to the United States, in order that the inhabitants may enjoy the liberty of holding slaves.

In order to accomplish this object, assistance must be had from the United States, and we have seen (to the surprise of most who did not understand the powerful motives) large parties of armed emigrants on their way to join the combatants for liberty in Texas.

We have no doubt, however, that the principal means used to procure this sympathy, and also to induce volunteers to go to Texas, has been the extensive circulation of a *Texan Land Scrip*.

Few persons are aware of the great amount of this trash which is now in the hands of speculators in the Northern and Western States, particularly in the large cities. As some may not understand what this land scrip is, we will explain. The genuine is manufactured in this way. The holders of the large grants from the Mexican Government, by themselves or agents appointed by them, issue certificates, drawn up in legal form, somewhat like a bond, entitling the holder to a certain portion of land, say one *labor*, which is 177 acres, or perhaps a square league. This land he is to receive when it shall have been surveyed by the agents of the present holders. This certificate being handsomely engraved, and printed on bill paper, becomes a capital bait to lure the greedy speculators, who unfortunately form too large a portion of our community. This scrip is manufactured, however, by many who have no more title to lands in Texas, than they have in the moon; and the value of almost all the real titles depends upon the success of the present struggle against Mexico.

When it is known that in the shape of this scrip, spurious and genuine, a greater amount of Texan land is owned in the United States than the utmost bounds of Texas can contain, and that this scrip rises and falls in value with the varying prospects of success in accomplishing their independence, it ceases to be a matter of wonder, that a lively interest should be felt by these scrip holders, and by them communicated to their friends, and the community.

But it cannot cease to be a matter of astonishment, that the plainest rules of right and wrong in the intercourse of nations, should be so openly violated, as we daily see and hear, without calling forth the severest reprobation. Companies of men are openly enlisted by men professing to hold commissions in the Texan army, and publicly marched through our territory with the Texan banner floating over their heads, and arms in their hands, to invade a country at profound peace with us, and join in an insurrection against her authority. Vessels are openly fitted out in our ports to aid in the same enterprise, and arms and provisions are furnished without the least hindrance. Nay, more; the public property is taken for the same purpose. It is stated without contradiction in the Cincinnati papers, that the cannon used at the defeat of Santa Anna were furnished from that place, and that "every stand of public arms deposited at that place by the State, have been sent to Texas with the connivance of those who had charge of them."

FREEMILL BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We have received the Third Annual Report of this Society, which we have examined with deep interest. The establishment of a Foreign Mission, is a great and responsible undertaking. The Freemill Baptists deserve credit for the energetic manner with which they have commenced this great work. They have now three missionaries in India, who sailed from this country in Sep-

tember, 1885. The letters which they write home, exhibit them as men of intelligence and fervent piety. May God bless them in their labors and privations.

The following paragraph from the Report, shows that the best way to kindle and increase the Missionary spirit at home, is to place men in the field abroad. They will not be left to suffer. There is no danger of this.

"During the past year, some auxiliary societies have been organized, which have contributed liberally to the funds of the Parent Institution, and some communications have been forwarded from different parts of the connection, containing the cheering intelligence of deep and ardent interest in the cause, and giving encouraging tokens, that the blessed spirit of Missions was imparting new energy and spiritual life to our churches, and arousing them to a deeper and more fervent feeling of interest in the great objects of benevolent enterprise."

The Society has about \$1300 in its Treasury. We congratulate the Freemill Baptists upon the successful commencement of their undertaking, and we devoutly pray God to continue to bless and prosper them.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.—We learn from the *South Western Christian Advocate* that this Conference commenced its first session at Batesville, Arkansas, Nov. 2. Bishop Morris presided, and was in good health. Several preachers from the Erie and Tennessee Conferences have joined this Conference which appears to be almost entirely the offspring of the Tennessee Conference. A Conference Missionary Society was formed and a collection of \$250 made.

The number of members within the bounds of the Conference is as follows: Whites, 2733, Colored, 589, Indians, 1225; Total 4537. Travelling preachers 40—local, 62.

THE MISSIONARY CAUSE AT THE WEST.—We rejoice to be able to state to our friends, that the Missionary cause at the West and South West, is a favorite subject with our people. This should be cause of devout gratitude with us, for it is a lamentable truth, that with some evangelical denominations there, it meets with opposition.

We find in a late number of the Western Christian Advocate, an account of the Second Anniversary of the Kentucky Conference Missionary Society, held at Louisville, Oct. 24. The following resolutions were passed, accompanied by pertinent addresses.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the missionary enterprise is one of vast importance to the prosperity of the church, and as such, should engage the heads, the hands, and hearts of both preachers and people.

The speaker said the head should devise the plan—the hands and feet should accomplish the noble objects of the gospel. The hands should labor in active enterprise for the good of mankind. The heart, occupied by the best feelings of our sanctified natures, should accord with the head and hands, in ardent desire and fervent prayer, for the success of missions.

Resolved, That the missionary cause has ever been, and in the very constitution of things, must be carried forward by sacrifice and suffering. Resolved, That the conversion of the world to Christianity, is, in the judgment of this meeting, inseparably connected with the missionary cause; and that it is the duty as well as the high privilege of every lover of Jesus Christ to aid in the glorious enterprise.

At the close of the addresses, a contribution was called for, when fifteen persons contributed \$10 each, and fifty \$5 each. The plates were then sent through the congregation, and were soon returned with \$40, and a "widow's mite," which consisted of a beautiful reticule, silver thimble, money and all, making in the whole more than 400 dollars.

GENEROUS TESTIMONY.—During the last session of the British Parliament, an able committee was appointed, of which J. S. Buckingham, Esq., was chairman, to institute an inquiry into the causes of Shipwrecks in the British Merchant service. Their testimony, says the Temperance Intelligencer, is as honorable to their candor and liberality, as it is gratifying to our patriotic feelings. It is a testimony which we should think would make every lover of America, a warm and efficient friend of the Temperance Reformation. Twelve hundred ships are now sailing under American colors, in which no alcohol is drunk. This one fact is doing more than any other cause, to command for our navy, the respect of the world.

PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA.—The purchase of Louisiana was made by President Jefferson, during the first term of his administration. It included all that vast territory West of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and was bought for 15 millions of dollars. Part of this sum was paid by claims which American merchants had upon France, for wrongs suffered from the preceding revolutionary governments of France. It is a remarkable fact, mentioned by President Adams in his Eulogy on James Madison, that the whole remnant of the 15 millions, was, in the midst of a raging war, with the knowledge and assent of the British Government, furnished to Napoleon by English bankers, to be expended in preparations for the conquest of England, by an invasion from France!

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1886.

To the Editor of Zion's Herald.

Dr. Fisk's arrival at New York City—His addresses descriptive of his tour—His reception at Middletown—Wesleyan University—It should be sustained.

DEAR SIR—Probably the friends of Methodism in New England will be pleased to hear something of Dr. Fisk. He arrived in health and safety in this city about ten days since, in the ship Roscoe. Last Sabbath forenoon the Dr. preached in the Forsyth Street church, a sound plain interesting discourse. Dr. Fisk's public speaking is characterized by ease, simplicity, elegance and strength; no far reaching after pompous, bombastic expressions. As an able writer also, he is well known. As a pulpit orator, he is a good model for young men. Last Monday evening, Dr. Fisk delivered an address in the same church to a very large audience, giving a brief sketch of his tour in Europe, of the state of Protestantism, and of the cause of Education in several countries, and showing in this manner the state of the world, or a part of it, and the duty of American Christians in reference to their conversion to Christianity. After the close of the address, a proposition was made to the audience, that Dr. Fisk be requested to prepare for publication, a narrative of his tour; the audience rose en masse, thus testifying their unanimous wish for the publication of such a book; and it is now understood, we shall have a volume or two from the Doctor's pen which will be interesting, and instructive, and add something to our denominational literature. Last Tuesday morning, two young gentlemen from the University at Middletown, met Dr. Fisk and lady in this city, they being a committee from the University, and accompanied them home to Middletown. I had the pleasure of visiting the seat of the University the same day. The friends of Dr. Fisk were rejoiced at his safe return, and the students particularly manifest the most ardent attachment, and the highest regard for his character. His influence over them is of the best kind, and must do great good.

The city of Middletown has a fine location by nature, and art has put up the buildings with a good degree of taste and neatness. The University buildings are situated on a beautiful elevation which ascends gradually from the river, and give a commanding view of the city, and of the opposite side of the river. The Institution is prosperous; the library is well under way, the telescope and electrical machine are large and powerful instruments, which, with other apparatus, afford the best facilities for instruction. The college professors are most of them young men, but

have given the best evidence of their skill, and ability in teaching, that of actual experiment. The mode of instruction is critical and thorough, and certain facts might be mentioned, to prove this statement. The friends of Methodism in New England should come up in their united strength to support and build up this Institution.—Other denominations have the control of the oldest and ablest colleges in the Union. Let our people put forth their strength and establish, confirm and permanently endow our University; then shall the genius of Methodism send forth her hosts of strong young men, who will carry with them an influence in all the earth, a moral power which shall bless the world, and under God purify the nations from sin and bring them under the banner of the Saviour.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

GLASTENBURY CIRCUIT.

DEAR BROTHER—We are enjoying on this Circuit some very refreshing seasons. At one of the lecture appointments, we have had a revival from the time of our coming to the Circuit. The work commenced under the labors of Br. L., an exhorter, about the time of the last session of the New England Conference; but finding it impracticable by reason of his worldly occupations to give it that attention which it demanded, he called to his aid several brother exhorters from another charge, who, together with himself, have been the principal instruments in this work. We have done what we could by lecturing and visiting, and we now number about 100 as the subjects of saving grace, about 80 of whom have joined society; and though the work is not now progressing as powerfully as it has been, there are a number of instances of awakening among us still.

The subjects of this work have been mostly persons in the morning of life, though not wholly confined to this class; some in middle life, and a few who have numbered nearly fourscore years. In one family, persons in three different generations have been converted, and in one or two others, nearly all have passed from death unto life.

We have suffered great inconvenience for want of a place to meet in sufficiently large to accommodate the congregations, but we expect this evil will soon be remedied, as we have already commenced building a house of worship.

There is also at another appointment, a good work in the church, and indeed at several since our Camp-meeting, a number have professed the blessing of perfect love, and though at the others we have not seen all we desire, we are still encouraged to trust in the Lord.

Yours, &c. GEORGE MAY.

S. Glasterbury, Conn., Dec. 3.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

WESTON CIRCUIT, VT.

I esteem it a high privilege to contribute a little to the revival department of your paper, as it is now in my power to do it. The Lord is mercifully reviving his work on Weston Circuit. It commenced in a corner of the town connected with the missionary cause; and that it is the duty as well as the high privilege of every lover of Jesus Christ to aid in the glorious enterprise.

At the close of the addresses, a contribution was called for, when fifteen persons contributed \$10 each, and fifty \$5 each. The plates were then sent through the congregation, and were soon returned with \$40, and a "widow's mite," which consisted of a beautiful reticule, silver thimble, money and all, making in the whole more than 400 dollars.

The work is spreading into several other towns; Londonderry, Landgrove and Peru, and bids fair, I think, to sweep through the whole Circuit; that is, if I can judge of the signs of the times. Our congregations are in general large, respectable, and very attentive. The number of converts, is between 60 and 60, and a considerable number are inquiring what they must do to be saved.—And although the reformation has been rapid in its spread for this thinly inhabited part of the country, there has not been many cases where persons under conviction have manifested any such great excitement, as I have witnessed in many other revivals; yet their convictions are rational, and their conversion appears to be clear and sound. Thus the Lord, is causing this solitary place to be glad and rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

All who have joined any where as yet, have joined us, and quite a number more I think, will join soon. All praise to the Father of mercies, for his redeeming grace.

Yours with respect, HENRY J. WOOLLEY.

Londonderry, Vt. Dec. 3.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

BARRE, MASS.

The Lord has been and is graciously reviving his work, on some parts of this circuit. In Ware and Barre, a revival has been progressing for some weeks. Some 70 or 80 have professed to find pardon, about 40 of whom have been received on probation. We have omens of good on other parts of the Circuit. We are expecting still greater things. Lord increase our faith.

Yours in Christ, M. P. ALDERMAN.

Barre, Mass., Dec. 3.

A WARNING.—For disturbing religious worship in the M. E. Church in Dorchester, a young man was recently fined eight dollars and costs, which amounted to \$13.49. His offence was running down stairs at three different times, in a noisy manner.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We shall be able only to advert to some of the most interesting topics of the President's Message and make a few short extracts. The following are his commencing words:

Follow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Addressing to you the last annual message I shall ever present to the Congress of the United States, it is a source of the most heartfelt satisfaction, to be able to congratulate you on the high state of prosperity which our beloved country has attained; with no causes at home or abroad to lessen the confidence with which we look to the future for continuing proofs of the capacity of our free institutions to produce all the fruits of good government, the general condition of our affairs may well excite our national pride.

He states that the question of our North Eastern boundary is still undisturbed with his Britannic Majesty's government.

The diplomatic relations with France have been resumed, and there is now between the two nations a mutually beneficial intercourse. With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, Sweden, and Denmark the best understanding exists. The claims of American citizens on Portugal and Antwerp are admitted to be just, and are to be pressed to a settlement. The claims on Brazil are of long standing, but he thinks they will be peaceably thought lately acknowledged and paid. The following paragraph relates to the Texas war:

It is already known to you, by the correspondence between the two governments, communicated at your last session, that our conduct in relation to that struggle is regulated by the same principles that governed us in the dispute between Spain and Mexico herself; and I trust that it will be found, on the most severe scrutiny, that our public policy to be regulated by parity or prejudice; and there are considerations connected with the possible result of this contest between the two parties, so much delicacy and importance to the United States, that our character requires that we should neither anticipate

events nor attempt to control the Texas to become its gratification depends upon its conflicting interests and uncertainty in its policy, it is already those who, and and prone to suspect the with ambitious designs and terminated, because he (the discretionary authority to a vance into territory claims protect our frontier from the Commercial treaties protect enterprising merchants and with the distant government good understanding still

The receipts into the Treasury 47 millions—the customs public lands 24 millions, and laneous sources. 36 million the several states, agreeably to public money.

The President speaks at revenue and the distribution of the U. States in the State until they may be wanted for government, it has been to give the money to the been advised to use it as means of refunding it when have no more authority to ites without intending to ruin bank, charged with the safety, to have to convert the same consent of the government.

He speaks strongly against shall produce any surplus of our free institutions, and the right of bearing arms, fence in the hands of a stand more dangerous to their liberty erment to accumulate immense the supplies necessary. Such a treasury would do harm, as it has been in other ty tempted ambition. He is collecting a surplus revenue, ting it, is impolitic, unjust, consequences, and gives his

The President recommends mode of obviating all the mentioned, it to collect revenue of the government, and let of the property in their own own profit. He adds, that will speculation which seek venue into banking capital, tensions, ruinous contractions, property, rash speculation, in teration in morals, have t that any transient mischief tion of the revenue, to the be borne in preference to

The President calls the expedient, and states that the first charter by its ingenious construction of the constitution several of the States, prohib notes and the enactments of forbidding their reception, has advanced the true policy large portion of the precious been infused into our circu

An unprecedented amount been sold the present year, effected through the agency became so large as to alarm it doubtful whether the re-mulate, would ultimately ment. With these views issued requiring payment made in specie, with an ex

This measure, he says, Western banks, measurable has saved in some degree ident proprietorship, and h lands for entry by en instead of their being com-tors at double or triple price that the sales of public land

ters. The President speaks

Poetry.

WOMAN.

The following beautiful lines in praise of Woman, a theme which has tasked the finest intellect in every age, was extracted from a "Revolutionary Epic," by D. Israel, the younger, a portion of which has been published in *London—Philadelphia Ledger*.

A goddess! but a goddess who descends
To make her human mate immortal with her love!
Oh! fair in that bright hour when she smiles,
And the fond world is kind, and all is gay,
And she the gayest, fondest of the throng;
Playful and wild, voluptuous, delicate!
In the world's sunny garden of joyance
A dazzling butterfly, an airy fawn!
A thing to be indulged, and lightly chased;
Caught, but not captured; ransomed with a kiss,
Her word, her glance a law, and her caprice
Reason complete—but fairer, fairer still,
When the dark clouds spread o'er our shining life,
In sickness, and in sorrow, and in toil,
When by the suffering couch she sweetly tends,
With steps that yield no sound, and eye that claims no sleep,
Deeming devotion duty. Beauteous being!
Who shares our grief, and sharing, soothes the pang;
For then man feels, 'mid all his misery,
Bliss still remains with such a ministrant;
And labor with no grieve but her love,
Is not inglorious—but in that full hour,
Too oft the doom of the child of song,
And those quick spirits, whose creative brain
Raise up the demon they cannot control—
In that fell hour of agony and hate,
When men are wolves, and the wild earth a waste,
And our names execration, and our forms
The scathe of zealous, then most fair!
Most beautiful! For, when all desert us,
Art thou most faithful; and calumnious tongues
But make thine own sweet lips more firm and fond!

Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in Whitefield, N. H., on the 11th inst. BR. JONATHAN C. CHASE, in the 63d year of his age. His death was sudden and unexpected. Although apparently in good health, he was found dead with his implement of labor in his hand.

For moral honesty he was perhaps exceeded by none. He had many years been a local preacher in the M. E. Church, and as we have reason to believe left this world to join the church triumphant. He was truly a man of God, deeply pious, and a father and leader in Israel. While his friends and the church feel the loss, let us pray that it may be sanctified to our good; and that we may have our houses set in order, knowing that we also shall die, and not live.

Printers in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, are requested to publish the above.

HOLMAN DREW,
M. P. MARSHALL.
Whitefield, N. H., Nov. 29, 1836.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

INFANT BAPTISM.

The 17th Article of our Church, declares that "the baptism of young children is to be retained in the Church." And why is this? For several very important reasons.

1. Because children were admitted into the church under the Patriarchal dispensation, and this by the rite of circumcision, which they received as a sign and seal of the covenant which God made with Abraham; which covenant was, on the part of God, "I will be a God unto thee, and to thy seed after thee," and on the part of Abraham an acceptance of this gracious offer, by faith, adopting circumcision, as before expressed, as a sign and seal of the same. And as the promise included children, so must the rite, which was a sign of the acceptance of that promise.

2. Because the same practice was continued under the Mosaic dispensation, and for the same reasons. And here it was so strongly insisted upon, that it was threatened that the child who was not circumcised, should "be cut off from among his people." An awful consideration. And it was in a great measure owing to the observance of this rite, that the visible, organized union of the Jewish church was preserved amid surrounding corruption and idolatry, during the fourteen centuries which intervened from Moses to Christ, and all the important events which were connected with it.

3. Because the church in all ages, is the same; and our Lord and his Apostles, never dropped so much as an intimation, that children were to be excluded from the church under the new dispensation; so far from it, that the general precept and practice of both, very distinctly recognized the same practice to be observed under the Gospel dispensation, as under the two former. As our Saviour's taking little children in his arms and blessing them, and declaring that of such is the kingdom of heaven. And in the very first gospel sermon, the people were told that "the promise was unto them and to their children," Acts ii. 39; which is precisely the same that was made to Abraham, Gen. xvii. 5-14; and which, if Peter had not designed their children should be baptized with them, must have had a tendency to deceive a Jewish mind, in this respect. And again, we find that it was the practice of the Apostles after the manner of the synagogue, to baptize the households of those who believed.

4. This has been the uniform practice of the Christian church in all ages. The different branches of the whole Eastern and Western church, notwithstanding their various differences in other respects, have all agreed in this. And I challenge any man to tell me, if he can, how the great body of the church, in both the East and West, could have been kept together for these eighteen centuries, but in this way. Let it be remembered, that infant baptism is practised by the church universal, except the few Baptist sects in Europe and America, who are not only modern in their origin, but who also constitute but a very small minority of the church, and were never placed, as others have been, in a situation to test the real strength and utility of their system of exclusion.

5. We believe, according to the words of our Saviour before quoted, and St. Paul, Rom. vi. 18, that infants are born in a state of justification, having never committed any sin,—and not being accountable for that of Adam,—and consequently if they die in infancy, will be sanctified by the Holy Ghost even as adult believers, and taken to heaven. And if by the grace of God they are heirs of glory, and may be made members of the church triumphant, who, if their parents are believers, has a right to refuse them a place in the church militant; especially as the apostle, in 1 Cor. vii. 14, declares that the children of such are "holy?"

6. We observe that the baptism of children is attended with the most beneficial effects: 1. It introduces them into covenant relation to God. It is then their God, and they, of course, are heirs of all the invaluable blessings of that holy covenant. What parent would shut his children out? 2. Parents who baptize their children, then enter into covenant with God and the church, to "train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" and when this is properly done, their conversion to God never fails: Prov. xii. 6. And 3. It is observed that in some of the revivals in Pedobaptist churches, the greatest part of the converts are baptized children. Numerous instances of this might be adduced. And lastly, the knowledge of the fact, that he has been baptized, exerts a controlling influence upon the mind of a child who has been properly instructed, even before he is fully brought to God; a striking instance of which was lately related in one of our religious periodicals, in the case of a poor Indian boy, who, when tempted to sin, replied that he had been baptized, which he thought quite a sufficient reason, as it indeed was, why he should not comply.

And now, Mr. Editor, I would inquire why this part of our creed is so set at naught by the great body of our preachers and people in New England? If it is well founded, as I have attempted to prove, why is it so neglected? If it is not correct, why is it not expunged? Why is it permitted to remain there, a dead letter? I never heard but one sermon preached upon this subject by a Methodist minister in my whole life. Our periodicals are equally culpable, maintaining the silence of death upon the subject. The consequence is, there are but very few baptized children in all our societies in New England, the sad and desolating effects of which are every where visible. My heart bleeds and I am covered with shame and confusion for our church, when I think of it. Why do not our Quarterly and Annual Conferences take this matter in hand, refusing to license or ordain any preachers, who do not believe in, and practice this part of our church economy? S. W. C.

December 2.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE IRISH CONFERENCE TO THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

VERY DEAR FATHERS AND BROTHERS.—Being assembled in our annual conference, we hail with much pleasure the opportunity thus afforded of renewing the expression of our undiminished filial and fraternal love, and of recording our most grateful acknowledgments, to our common Lord and Master for his continued goodness, and for the blessing with which he has prospered our humble labors during the lapse of another eventful year.

The generally unsettled state of our country, occasioned both by political and religious agitation, opposes many hindrances to the progress of our sacred work. Notwithstanding this difficulty, having kept ourselves from intermeddling with such matters, the Lord has graciously enabled us steadily to pursue our peaceful way; and on the review, we have the privilege of marking a gratifying improvement in the state of our societies. In several of our circuits we have been favored with a more than ordinary effusion of the Holy Spirit; in consequence of which, a blessed revival of religion, and an increase of genuine converts from "darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God," have followed. The spirit of emigration, however, still prevails; and, during the year, has deprived us of no fewer than five hundred and twenty-two of our members. In making up the numbers at the preceding conference, there were added, through mistake, one hundred and sixty-three more than should have been returned. Yet, after filling up the vacancies thus occasioned, and those resulting from other causes, we are enabled now to return a net increase of three hundred and ninety-seven; showing, upon the whole, that we had an accession of one thousand and eighty-two members to our connection in Ireland, in the course of the past year. Within that period considerable local exertions have been made toward the erection of chapels. In some places there has been a laudable endeavor to provide more suitable accommodation for the families of our preachers; and we have an encouraging advance in all our funds.

With sentiments of no ordinary gratification, we have to record the discharge of the ponderous debt whereby we had been so long embarrassed and oppressed, a report of which, by order of the conference, has been recently published, with devout acknowledgments to Almighty God, and with our unanimous and grateful thanks to those kind and liberal friends, both in England and Ireland, who have generously assisted in the accomplishment of this important object. To you, beloved fathers and brethren, for your parental and brotherly sympathy and beneficence on this, as well as on every other trying occasion, we owe a debt of grateful attachment and affection, which we shall be ever ready to acknowledge, although never able to discharge.

On comparing the past with our present circumstances and prospects, although still pressed with opposition and difficulty, "we thank God, and take courage." The painful ordeal through which we and our people passed in former days, when attempts were made to divide and dissolve our connection, and when from among ourselves men arose "speaking perverse things to draw away disciples after them," has taught us sensibly to feel and deeply to sympathize with you in your troubles. The efforts which have been made to dismember and destroy the unity of your body, and that by the men who might be reasonably expected to pursue a directly opposite course, have filled us with astonishment and grief. Nevertheless, we are persuaded that the things which have happened unto you shall issue far differently from the designs of the troublers of your Israel, and as in the case of Paul, turn out "rather unto the furtherance of the Gospel," through the prayers of your faithful people, "the supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ."

Before you the great Head of the church hath opened a wide and effectual door, which earth and hell may strive to shut, but shall strive in vain. The unexampled success with which the Lord has blessed the labors of your missionaries in foreign and heathen lands, together with the prosperity attendant on your exertions at home, and the liberal supplies you have received for the support of the general work, as well as for the special objects and institutions which engage your attention, have excited our admiration and joy. It is also gratifying to remark that,

by the good providence of God, his majesty's government have placed at your disposal a parliamentary grant, which will assist in supplying the means of increased exertion in your endeavors to educate the children of the long neglected and oppressed, but now emancipated negro population of the West Indies.

To the state of our missions in this country we have devoted particular attention. The brethren engaged in this arduous service have been at their posts of duty; and their labor has not been in vain in the Lord. From the old mission ground we have formed a new circuit—opening thereby new fields of labor both for the missionaries and the regular preachers. This plan we hope to be enabled to follow up annually, until even the most benighted and morally destitute corners of our land shall be visited and blessed with the means of grace and salvation.

Our highly interesting mission schools, which afford much promise of future good, we are anxious to bring under your special notice. Being fully persuaded of the great advantage they derived from the personal inspection and supervision of your valuable agent, the Rev. E. Hoole, and his worthy predecessors in that office, we cannot but regret the circumstances which unfavorably prevented his accustomed attention to that appointment; as we deem a vigilant superintendence indispensably necessary to the full efficiency of that important branch of our work.

We have been seriously admonished to "work while it is day," by the death of two of our superintending brethren, and the retirement, through age and infirmity, of three others; one of whom is our venerable brother Samuel Wood, who had long and faithfully discharged the duties of the ministry among us.

Five young preachers have been received into full connection; and seven others, well recommended by their respective district committees, have been admitted on trial, and appointed to circuits. These have proved a most seasonable and necessary supply. But we regret that not one is found on our list of reserve, to enable us to avail ourselves of the desirable benefits of your theological institution.

When we reflect on the demand for foreign missionaries, and look forward to the contingencies of the coming year, we are humbled before the Lord, and pray him, with whom is the residue of the Spirit, to call and qualify, and send forth more laborers into his harvest, even a plentiful supply to minister before him in our native land, and to join the ranks of those devoted missionaries whom you send forth to "preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ."

The beneficial results of the highly esteemed labors of your excellent deputation, the Rev. Messrs. Atherton and Haswell, at our missionary anniversary in the north, and the Rev. Messrs. Lessey and W. Shaw, in the south, will be found in the respectable increase to our missionary income for the year, while their able ministrations of the words of eternal life have proved a general blessing to the congregations favored with their labors; and our social intercourse with them has greatly tended to cherish those hallowed feelings which flow from our unity in one faith, one Spirit, and one hope of our calling.

Our venerable and much loved president, the Rev. Richard Reece came to us in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ. His private conversation, his pulpit labors, his superintendence of the business of our conference, his animating speech at our general missionary anniversary, and the instructive and impressive manner in which he conducted the reception of our young men into full connection, have commanded our utmost respect and approbation, and greatly endeared him to the best feelings of our hearts.

The presence of his beloved companion, the Rev. Robert Newton—whose sudden and severe illness twelve months ago, deprived us of the pleasure and advantage of his attendance at our Belfast conference, awakened our deepest sympathies, and engaged our fervent prayers to Him in whose hands are the issues from death—was to us on this occasion a subject of proportionable gladness and thanksgiving, even as life from the dead.

The fidelity and efficiency with which our greatly esteemed brother, the Rev. John Beecham, has attended to all our concerns, especially to those of the missionary department, both in public and private,—are highly commendable, and has endeared him still more to our affection.

For a few days we were favored with the presence of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, secretary of the Canadian conference, whose ministry and communications, particularly respecting the Irish emigrants to the Canadian provinces, were to us truly interesting.

The Rev. John Tackaberry also visited us from New York, and gave us much gratifying information concerning the extensive labors of our transatlantic brethren, and the astonishing increase and influence of Methodism in the United States; from all which we were led greatly to rejoice in our identity with the Wesleyan Methodists throughout the world. And in oneness of Gospel faith and labors we trust to live and die.

Towards the close of our deliberations, some hours were purposely devoted to the consideration of the best and most scriptural means of preserving and promoting the work of God in our societies. Throughout the discussion, a deep sense of our dependence on God, and of our solemn obligations and awful responsibilities to him, seemed evidently to impress every mind. Many judicious and instructive remarks were made on the subject by the more aged and experienced brethren—the whole of which may be resolved into the apostles' admonitory and divinely inspired counsel to his son Timothy: "Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in it; for in doing this thou shalt save thyself, and them that hear thee;" and the never-to-be-forgotten charge of the venerable founder of our connection to his sons and their successors in his ministry, "Remember you have nothing to do but to save souls."

We have chosen as our representatives to your conference our beloved and confidential brethren, the Rev. Messrs. William Stewart and Thomas Waugh, men who need not a commendatory epistle from us to you.

In conclusion, we feel persuaded that Methodism has been raised up, and through much opposition singularly preserved, in Ireland, by the good providence of God, to accomplish some great purpose of his mercy in this our native land. And, therefore, trusting in the Lord for his constant guidance and blessing, we harken to our respective appointments, fully resolved, in his strength, to live and labor for his

glory, and for the best interests of our fellow countrymen.

Signed, in behalf and by order of the conference,
THOMAS W. DOOLITTLE, Sec'y.
Whitefriar-street, Dublin, July 9, 1836.

SIGNS OF A DYING OR DECAYING CHRISTIAN.

Sign 1. When you are so indifferent to assemble, or frequent the church of God, that you can come, or you cannot come, at your own pleasure.

2. When in your most solemn worship, you are quickly weary without warrantable cause.

3. When few sermons will please you; either you like not matter, or manner, or man, or place.

4. When you think you know enough.

5. When a small occasion will keep you from Christ's table, or communion with the church of God.

6. When you have usually no great mind to pray.

7. When reading the Holy Scriptures, is more burdensome than delightful.

8. When you are mighty inquisitive after novelties, or new things, rather than wholesome doctrine.

9. When you are so little prepared for the solemn assemblies, that they come before you think of them, or long for them.

10. When you go to the assembly more for fear of the brethren's eye, than Christ's omniscient and all piercing eye.

11. When you had rather betray the name of Christ Jesus, and the credit of the gospel, by your silence; than appear for it to your own suffering and disparagement.

12. When, at a small offence, you are usually so impatient, that you commit great sin.

13. When you are more careful to get the words of Christ's people, than the spirit of Christ's people: the form than the power.

14. When you are not much troubled at your own miscarriages, while they are kept from public view.

15. When you love least those Christians that deal most faithfully with you, in the opening of your faults, and tendering you remedies.

16. When you pray more for afflictions to be removed than sanctified.

17. When under God's calamity, you can neither find necessity nor excellence to humble yourself by fasting and prayer.

18. When the thoughts of your bosom—lust, or any other sin—is more prevalent with you than pleasing God.

19. When you are mighty curious about the lesser matters of God's law, and mighty careless about the weightier.

20. When the Holy Spirit's help to the great work of mortification, seems not of absolute necessity to you.

21. When you are so ignorant of your spiritual standing, that you know not whether you grow or decay.

22. When increase of time in Christ's acquaintance, worketh decrease of affection to Christ's company.

23. When great sins seem small, and small sins seem none at all.

24. When your tongue is frequent in complaining of lesser miseries, and silent in praising for greater mercies.

25. When your sense of the great worth of time is so small, that you are prodigal.

26. When a watchful care for a godly life, and Christian conversation, is more accidental than habitual.

27. When care for your body is usually most pleasant, and care for your soul usually most irksome.

28. When you are much a stranger to the practical part of meditation on the Word and works of God.

29. When the thoughts of a dying Jesus, for your sins, doth little dissuade you from an unchristian conversation.

30. When you can remember past sins committed, rather with liking than loathing.

31. When you can see spectacles of mortality carrying to their long home, and be as practically unconcerned, as though yourselves were exempted from the like state of mortality.

32. When you find greater satisfaction in the company of the world than with the people of God.

S. D.

FRANCE.

The total population of France in 1831, was 32,639,225 souls. Taxes and public charges amounted to 1,126,279,000 francs. The number of houses and buildings chargeable is 6,767,433, viz. 663,416 houses and dwellings; 82,575 mills, worked by wind or water; 4412 forges and furnaces; 38,030 manufactories and mines. The number of proprietors is 10,896,651. The number of males in France was, in 1831, 15,940,104, viz. children or unmarried, 8,066,422; married, 6,047,041; widowers, 722,611; soldiers, 303,231. Females, 16,629,118, viz. children or unmarried, 9,069,923; married, 5,066,855; widows 1,502,359.—The annual increase of the population is 172,084.—annual number of marriages, 239,467; number of children annually abandoned, 33,625. There are born always 17 boys to 16 girls, and 13 legitimate children to 1 illegitimate. In every 28 born there is 1 abandoned. There is 1 birth for every 32 1-5 inhabitants. In the whole population there are 2,324,722 illegitimate children of both sexes, and 1,092,910 individuals who have been abandoned to public charity from their birth. There are 7,600 persons annually brought before the Court of Assizes; 760,000 mendicants and vagabonds; 155,000 sick and in the hospitals, and 1,850,000 indigent people over the whole country. The absolute charges of the tax-paying part of the population are 1,052,679,763f, and if two millions of vagabonds, prisoners, &c. be deducted from the whole population, this gives 34f. 50c. annually for the taxes and charges paid by each individual.—Galignani.

NEVINS' THOUGHTS.

The sublimest thoughts are conceived by the intellect when it is shining by pious emotion.

There are many kindling lights, which are not also burning lights.

Those may hope to be saved at the eleventh hour, who, when called at that hour, can plead that it is their first call; who can say, when asked why they stand idle, "Because no man hath hired us."

Some never begin to pray till God has ceased to hear.

Genuine benevolence is not stationary, but peripatetic. It goeth about doing good.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books, published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best books on Education, for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States, and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers, and also to have their books manufactured in a useful manner.

1. Emerson's Arithmetic—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Book.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, improved 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Laskewell's Philosophy.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Voss's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Ball's Universal Geography and Atlas.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American "Common Place Book of Verse."
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free translation.
19. Wanders' French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Besset's French Vocabulary and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII. in French with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichol's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webster's French Vocabulary and Phrase Book.
28. Parley's Bible Geography for Common and Sabbath Schools.
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy.
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies' Boardman's Algebra.
33. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies' Surveying.
35. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies' Shadwell's Geometry and Perspective.
37. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

School Comm. tests, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent, JOHN B. RUSSELL, No. 19 School-street, Boston.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. MOTT, the Female Physician, respectfully gives notice to her numerous friends, and the Ladies in general, that she has returned to Boston, from her visit to Europe, and re-commenced her profession, and has associated with her in the profession the MESSRS. HUNT, her former students; they may be found at No. 1 Spring street, corner of Leverett street, Boston. Having brought with her Herbs, Roots, and Essential Oils, not to be obtained in America, she will be enabled to meet diseases in their most complicated and dangerous forms. The many delicate complaints incident to the female frame, render any argument in favor of the propriety of Female Physicians unnecessary.

The Patent Medicated Champoo Balls, will be administered to Ladies at any hour of the day. These Balls are medicated with different Herbs and Essential Oils to suit the diseases for which they are taken. The success which has attended the use of these Balls, will, it is hoped, lead to their introduction into every family. They are not only a cure, but also a preventive against chronic and contagious diseases, and have been found invaluable in Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Spinal affections, Humors, &c. &c.

Mrs. Mott has set apart every Friday for the purpose of attending to the diseases of children, owing to the great number of applicants of that class.

[If] No Gentleman can communicate with her except through a Wife or Mother.

Hours for seeing patients, from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening. Letters from the country (post paid) will receive immediate attention. Family Rights for the Patent Balls can be had on application. 6m

A. L. HASKELL & CO.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Furniture, Feathers, Mattresses, Beds, &c. at Chambers Nos. 8 and 10 Dock Square—have on hand, and will continue to keep constantly for sale, in any quantity that may be wanted, the following articles, which will be sold on such terms as can best please the purchaser, viz.—Secretaries, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Green Card, Pembroke and corner Tables, Ladies' Work Tables, Bedsteads, Couches, Sofas, &c. Sofa Bedsteads, Cribs and Trunk Bedsteads, Mahogany and stained-wood Cradles, Fancy and common Chairs, Columns, Wash Stands and Toilets, Counting Room and Portable Bells, Looking Glasses, Brass Fire Sets, Brass Time Pieces, Wooden Clocks, Bellows and Brushes.

MATTRESSES—Double bordered Best Russian hair, double bordered Russian hair, single bordered Russian hair—different qualities and prices.

FEATHERS—Best Northern Live Geese, Southern and Western do.; Russian of various kinds—all of which are warranted free from smell and moth.

BEDS—Feather Beds, of different qualities and prices; Bed Pillows and Bolsters, of the same. Ladies' Work Tables, &c. Every article sold, warranted equal to recommendation.

Business personally attended to, and all favors thankfully received. 11 Nov. 11.

TRUSSES.

THE subscriber informs the public and individuals afflicted with HERNIA, or RUPTURE, that he has removed his place of business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington street, opposite Avon street, corner of Temple Avenue, up stairs, entrance in the rear.

This arrangement will enable him to be in constant attendance. Having for more than eighteen years past been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied several hundred to persons within two years, and has had an opportunity of seeing a great number of individuals afflicted with the most distressing cases of Rupture, at the Hospital of the Charlestown Almshouse, of which his father, Deacon Gideon Foster, has been the keeper for more than 32 years—he is now enabled to give every individual relief, who may be disposed to call on him. He has separate apartments for the accommodation of different individuals at the same time, and has every facility for fitting these important articles.—A variety of instruments for decrepit persons.—Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be attended to by Mrs. FOSTER, at their residences—or at the above place, where a room is now opened for all who are afflicted with this complaint.

The undersigned does all his own work himself, and every thing is done in a faithful manner. All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

* Trusses repaired, at short notice.

The undersigned's Trusses have been recommended to the public, one year since, by Dr. J. C. WARREN of this city, and he is permitted to refer to Drs. W. C. WARREN and Dr. J. F. FOSTER of Charlestown.

J. FREDERICK FOSTER.

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Establishment.

No. 60 Commercial Street, Boston,
(Opposite Eastern Packet Pier.)

CONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of CLOTHING, both for citizens and seamen; also OILED CLOTHES and COVERED HATS, together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIED. 6m—Aug 17

JOSIAH S. GALE,

No. 78 Court-st, 2 doors from Howard-st, Boston,

OFFERS for sale, at wholesale and retail, an extensive and prime assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK STOCKS, SUSPENDERS, and such articles as are usually obtained at a Gentleman's Furnishing Store.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

1. The HERALD is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum if paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payment is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 if not paid at the close of the year.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen months, unless paid.

3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Maine, and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents to whom payment may be made.

4. All Communications on business, or designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor